It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the Government of the United States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are coused by as nujust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unreleating decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that on be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will assoure or later be regarded with the respect and grafif ude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all, our state truobles are directly traccable to the violation of the orrectly traceable to the vicintion of the organic law, and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are familished by the enactments of the post three years, upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially lafted, and proved perchelons in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they aloudd longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government, have been reduced to dependencies, and in each of them the people have been made ambiect to the arbitrary will of the communiting General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be reprectly traceable to the violation of the orbenkraptcy, or else make heritable an increase of the tures already too onerous in number requires that care State shad be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and, contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were dealed purticipation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the dominion of persons of color in the South, has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously active the engendered a feeling of unimosity, which, leading in some instances to collisions and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in Southern States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The collect from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of the Congressional enactments. The color of the congressional enactments of the Congressional enactments of the Congressio

of presperity through that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charla of American rights, noder whose wise and saintary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and loreign affairs, and sustained currectes in peace and in war, and become a great nation, among the powers of the earth, must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of the questions growing out of the civil war waged since for its vindication. This great fact is under manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife and crased: the spirit of pobellion had spent its entire force in all the Southern States; the people had warmed into national life throughout the whole country; a healthy resertion in public scutimest had information the separation, the excentive department, with the voluntary sid of the States, has brought the work of restoration as some completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, interfered, and refusing to perfect the work so carriy consumented, and to admit there were a security consument of an its difficulties. Congress, however, interfered, and refusing to perfect the work so carriy consumented, and to admit there were so congress of restorations frestrated all that had been so successfully necomplished, and after three years of greatation and strife, has left the ountry further from the attainment of union and featerual feeling than a the heaption of the Congressional allow of reconstruction. It meaks no argument to allow the representation which has people and administration. After the redent plone, a fair fund remained in the treatenty with the several such baronful consequences should be absoluted to whe made to confirm with the search was the projection that it should be returned such baronful consequences should be absoluted to whe made to confirm with the search and when reading th

Its retocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of ap-pointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Constitution.

Its resocution would consist the Externitive Department to exercise the power of appointment to exercise the power of appointment of exercise the power of appointment of exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Constitution.

THE ARMI APPROPRIATION ACT.

The Act of March 3d, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending Jame 30, 1888, and for other parposes, contains provisions which interfers with the President's constitutional authority as Commander in Chief of the Army, and his darty to the States of the Union, to afford them the right to protect themseives by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once amplified for, while the first night, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in his efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the antion for its production and preservation, the other is constraint to the express declaration of the Constitution, "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the segment of the Constitution, "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the segment of the Constitution, "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the segment of the Constitution, "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the segment of the Constitution, and the constitution of the constitution trary to the express declaration of the Constitution, "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State,
the right of a people to keep and hear arms
shall not be infringed." It is believed that,
the repeal of such laws would be accepted
by the American people as at least a partial
refarm to the fundamental principles of the
Government, and an indication that hereafter
the Constitution is to be made the safe and
uncring guide of the nation. They can be
productive of no permanust benefit to the
country, and should test be printited for remain as so many monuments of the deficient
wisdom which has characterized our recent
legislation.

school

Evolut

The President's Message.

Delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives:

Elementatives:

Upon the re-assembling of Congress it again becomes my dirty to call sour sitention to the state of the Union, and to the disarrantees:

The arconstruction occurrence

I may be safely assemed, as an axiom in the Generative word and the greatest wrongs influenced upon a people are eassed by an nujust and arbitrary legis-lation, or by the unreleating decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation.

St. W per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865, the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of \$1,200,000, which, compared with a population of \$4,000,000, gives \$88.20 per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1890, to the 36th day of June, 1861, the entire expenditures with freet Britain and Merico, and were also involved in hostilities with riber. Logishma was pure from Frince at a cost \$15,000,000. Floriar was obtained from Texas for the sum of \$10,000,000. Early in 1861, the war of the \$10,000,000 per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865, the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vest amount of \$1,200,000,000, which, compared with a population of \$4,000,000, which, compared wi of July of that year, to the 30th day of June, 1885, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of \$2,000,000,000. Three years of peace intervened, and during this time the disbursements of the Government have successively been, \$520,000,000, \$346,000,000, and \$396,000,000. Adding to these amounts, the \$372,000,000 estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1896, we obtain a total expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much stime, 1000, 000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy years that preceded the rebellion, and I embrace the extraordinary expenditures already named. These startling facts illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation, will not be endured now that profound peace precuits. The receipts from internal revenue have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuous of useless and extratagent expenses will involve the United States in uniform bankrapter, or else make inevitable an incremes of the trace already too ourcus in many respects, and obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character.

One hundred millious yearly are expended for the military forces, a large parties of

reconstruction. It needs no argument to fund remained in the treasury, which was de abow that legislation which has presented posited for eafe keeping with the severa such baneful consequences should be abro-States, on condition that it should be return such bancini consequences abouid be abrustant function that it should be return-gated, or else made to conform with the gen-tine principles of a Republicus Government.

1880. the year after the termination of an ex-tensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves the principles of a Republican Government that the first tansuum or oppice bill.

The tansuum of the desired by the Government, in 1800, just prior to the destresk of the republic bill by the serious of the familiar with my tiews respecting the Tenure of Office Bill.

Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and while it remains in force, the President can not end in that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an housel and efficient execution of the laws. Its resocution would combite the Executive related to \$2.99.504.450; but at the same last ended to \$2.99.504.450; but at the same la redared to \$2.491,504,450; but at the same

charge it fully, within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly precommends legislation of this character, and justify areas that the longer it is delayed the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1726 and 1816, and without delay, make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labor should be enloyed by any eithers, rather than not practicable. The fruits of their labor should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustate moneyed monopolics in our own, and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$50,000,000. Chilzens of for-egn countries receive interest upon a larger partion of our securities, and American laypayers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt i productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should set be permitted to remain as so many monuments of the dedicinet wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The condition of our finances demands the early and carnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount represented in our history. The population of the United States in 1750 was nearly 4,000,000 of people, increasing each decade about 30 per cent. It reached, in 1800, \$1,000,000, an increase of 700 per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1800, it is estimated that it will reach 38,000,000, or an increase of 808 per cent. in 70 years. The anousi expenditures of the Federal Government in 1701, were \$4,000,000 in 1800, \$43,000,000; in 1800, \$45,000,000; in 1800, \$45,000,

issues when compared with a metalle or con-vertable currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the \$750,000,000 of papermoney now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter-showing that, when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is com-pressed to \$150,000,000. This striking fact makes it the duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such meas-ures as will enable the holders of its notes and those of the National Banks, to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A

transen, no more deserving, are paid in coin.

Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the tivernument should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restiration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution. On this foundation, and by this means, we would put an end to a discrimination which may, if it has not already done or credit a previous properties of the constitution. On this foundation, and by this means, we would put an end to a discrimination which may, if it has not already done or credit a previous come expectally this odly and cordin, Spain

ination which may, if it has not already done to, create a prejudice that may become no deep-rooted and wide-spread, as to impair the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate products of precious metals in the United States from 1842 to 1867, amounted to \$1,174,000,000; while for the name period the net exports of specie were \$741,000,000. This shows an excess of the products over the exports of \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury, \$103,407,925 in coin. The coin in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast, amounts to about \$49,000,000, and there are \$2,000,000 in the national and other banks—in att. less than \$160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to

we are paying an extravagant per centage for the mass of the money between, which was paper currency, greatly depredated between the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that the bond-dulders receive from the Treasury upon each dullar they own in Government secarities, at a some time at least, with the control of the project of destine unifound debt. Six per cent in gold would, a present rates, be equal to uniter precision of present in currency, and equivalent to the parties of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in contrection with the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensations for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The investment, would afford to the pask admonable the lender that it is not more than the state of the payment of the pask admonable the lender that it is not more were a rigid compliance. Should an armonate the made for the payment of the horsewer a rigid compliance. Should an armonate the made for the payment of the horsewer a rigid compliance. Should an armonate the made for the payment of the horsewer a rigid compliance. Should an armonate the made for the payment of the horsewer a rigid compliance. Should a remain that some bears are should be raken to reason the large amount of capital invested in the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in traction it returnly consumes \$15,000,000, which would otherwise bears of by our enterprising people in addition to the wealth of the country. Our people need secondary that is a state of the wish of the Government to attain the too recover from the effects of the rebedilon, and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the wish of the Government to attain the burdens from their shoulders, which relates to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value or the annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists, have not agreed, not can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the laws which draw the payment of the properties of the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion, and its rest maintent as decided reduction is sent controlled by legislation, but the payment of the commercial world. At the beginning of the may have the benefit of a gold and silver circulation, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value, at home and
abroad. Every man of property or industry;
every man who desires to preserve what he
honestly care, has a direct interest in maintaining as a circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and rubstantial; not liable

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Gnatemais, Honduras, San Saivador, France, Anstra, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweeden and Norway, Greece, Turkoy, Persia, Ecypt, Siberia, Morosco, Tripoil, Tunis, Muscat, Slam, Borneo and Madagasca. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics.

THE PARAGUTAN AFFAIR.

recently and the control of the control of the control of the shock of the believe, would be enkanced per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable, is demanded by the highest, consideration. The Constitution contemplates that the escalating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that intrument, the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that intrument, the country shall just enserged from the revolution, and was suffering from the revolution. At the time of the formation of that intrument, the country had just enserged from the revolution, and was suffering from the revolution, and was suffering from the revolution, and was suffering from the experimental providing a direction of the power to coin money and regulate the rolling medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time probabiling the value thereof the same suffering from an advers the payment of interest point in the payment of interest point is binds, and the searnizes them release to the Government, excepting in payment of interest point is binds, and the searnizes themselves. Second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States where the law of Manaces, however, the metallic correcept, when collected, it received only for one class of Government encoditors, who, holding the bonds seen annually received her interest in cola from the National Company, represented that two United States. Mr. Washburns proceedings, and brings against him be payment of the analysis of the artism, bearing the construction of the payment of the payment of the pa

results of the United States citizens referred to coin.

a coin.

a coin.

all the careptions, friendly relations have been said in maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Pera, and Chill, have become especially friendly and cordist, Spain and the Republics of Pera, Bolivia and Ecuador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the ways around the Santh Parising cept the mediation of the United Staies for terminating the war upon the South Pecific Coast. Chill has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the condict practically exhausted itself, since no beiligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume the war on either side. Great Britian and France have cordinally seconded our proposition of mediation, and i do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the beliggrents, and lead to a scuare establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spaniah American Republics of the Pacific, and Spain; a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much advantage to all commercial nations.

BOLIVIA—ALTERING CAUSED BY THE EARTH-

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspiess of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during the present session.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA BICA. The very liberal tresty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua, has been ratified by the latter Repub-

lie.

Costa Rica, with the carnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity
of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

THE TREATT WITH VENEZURLA. The tractit with Vessezena.

The Convention caused by the treaty between the United States and Vessezaeia, in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and communications have been received at the Department of State that the heretofore recognized has having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

HATTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

HATTIAND ST. DOMINGO.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction, for national injuries committed by the President of the Republic of Hayti.

The political conditition of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo, and the entire West Indies, except in the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there, encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long idulged habits of Colonial supineness and dependence upon European mounchical powers

A Dightssion.

While the United States has, on all occasions, professed a decided mwillingness that any part of this continent, or of its adjacent islands, shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by the United States, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are as resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is, indeed a question of grave consideration, whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of these principles, and make the communities distrust it not dread, a Government which at will consigns to milliary domination, 8 fates that are parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempt by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, larsel, and tyrannical, than any known to civilized powers. A DIGHESSION.

the and the republican principles of the American hemisphere. Beleiving that further steps could be taken in the rame direction, negotiations were entered into for a treaty with the King of Denmark, for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of these islands. This treaty still lies under consideration in the Senate. A new covenant has been entered into with Denmark enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. A comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporationinto our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities, as specifly as it acquisition and incorporationinto our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities, as speedily as it can be, peacefully, is wfully, and without any violation of mational justice, latth or honor. Foreign possession or control of these communities hath hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, of when incorporated in the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. Shaping my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to malawful expeditions, set on foot-upon the plea of republican propogandism, or national extension or aggrandizement. The nocresity, however of repressing such milawful movements, clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adopting our legislative action to the new circumstances of deciment European monarchical power, or influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathics. cate and sympathics.

PUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT ON

ANNEXATION QUESTION.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective sld to the solution of the political and social problems which are continuely kept before the world by the two Republics of the Island of St. Douningo, and which are out disposing themselves more distinctly now disclosing themselves more dist than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. than heretosize in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more extrestness, because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for the annexation of the two Republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only rerective the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is appealed to an area more extended then our continent; but the coordiction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind, that with the increased facilities for communication between all portlons of the earth, the principa a of free government, as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and corried out would prove of sufficient atrangth and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

THE HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY

THE HAWAITAN RECIPROCETT TREATY
The attention of the Senate and Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaitan Kingdom, entered into last year and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States toward these Islands is not very different from that in which it stands toward the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaitan Government and people that their Government and people their Government and people their Government and people their Government and their Government and tween the Spanish American Republics of the Pacific, and Spain; a result which would be attended with common benefits to the more than \$200,000 and not accounted for by expertation, or by the returns of the Trensury Department, and finance and therefore, most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior mersons will experied the better, forcing at the Bolivian Republic as entablished the extension of the Bolivian Republic as entablished the extension of the Trensury Department among the masses, and communicate, for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extension of the Bolivian Republic as established the extension of the Bolivian Republic of receiving intensity in the Editorian Republics, the Congress and already ratified by that government. The stitude of the United States to ward these Islands is not very different from that in which it stands toward the West in-Government and people that their Government and people that their Government and institutions are feeble and precent ones and that the United States, beings on near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the Islands passed under foreign control. Their ties of trade, to add to the money capital of creating lands. They show the necessity of or of any other of the American Republics,

States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it would not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a quasantee of the good will and forebearance of all nations, until the people of the Islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

RELATIONS WITH BUSSIA

The Emperor of Russia has accorded to the treaty negotiated here in January last, for the security of trade marks, and in the interest of manufactures and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the Islands belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

TREATUR WITH STALT. The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and rutified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government.

RELATIONS WITH THE GERMAN STATES— SPAIN, ITALT, AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

SPAIN, ITALY, AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
A liberal Consular Convention which has been negotiated with Beigium, will be sub mitted to the Senate.

The important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of instaralized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Beigium and Wurtemburg, and with the Grand Dutchy of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, and I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character, now in course of negotiation, with the respective governments of Spain, Inity and the Ottoman Empire.

CLAIMS OF THE BURNON BAY COMPANY AND

CLAIMS OF THE BUDSON BAT COMPANY AND PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

The examination of the claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company, and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and the territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in virtue of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15 1846, has been dilligently prosecuted under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the two Governments, of July 1st, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at array day.

COLONIAL TRADE AND PERSONNES. No practical regulation of the controversy relative to the colonial trade and fisherics can be accomplished by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, until Congress shall have expressed its judgment concerning the principles involved.

THE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Three offier questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain, remain open for adjustment. These are, the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question, involving the title of the Island of San Juan, on the Pacific Coast; and the mutual claims arising since the year 1833, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without the hope of being able to lay before the Senate, for its consideration, during the present session, a protocol calculated to bring to an end these justive exciting and long existing controversies.

THE CHINESE TREATT. We are not yet advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently negoti-ated with its Pienipotentiary at this Capital

- THE CONDITION OF JAPAN. Japan remains a theater of civil war, marked by religious inclidents and the political severity peculiar to that long isolated Empire. The Executive Department has hitherto maintained a strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty Powers, viz.; Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

the people, instead of through the agency of Electors and making them ineligible for receivation to a second term, for a disignation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by death, resignation or removal of both President and Vice-President; for the election of Sanators of the United States, instead of by the Legislatures, and for the limitation to a period of years of the terms of the Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should as far as possible, remove all pretexts for the violation of the organic taw, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution of the organic fact the Constitutions. The constitution of the constitution of the organic fact the constitution of the cons gatory upon all. THE CONSTITUTION.

gatory upon all THE CONSTITUTION.

In the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the States of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to be necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they will basten the accomplishment of the great and benificent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states "were to form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; premote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to, ourselves and our posterity." In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for forming unwise and excessive haws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us carnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an Ali-Wise Providence will so gaide our councils as to strugthen and preserve the Federal Union, insure reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and good will toward men.

[Signed] Aspazew Joursson.

A Novel Invention—A novel invention

Washington, December 9, 1808.

A Novel Isvestion — A novel invention of considerable merit, introduced a few weeks since among our financial houses on Wall and Broad attreta, is working quite a revolution in business customs. Herototsee, stock houses have employed boys to run to and fro to the Gold Roum for the quotations, every variation of a fraction being immediately reported. Now, however, by means of the piano board telegraph, if that he its name, the quotations are simultaneously made knows in a hundred different offices. You go into a broker's affect, and upon hearing a little noise on the wall, look up, and fraction at that moment in the Gold Room. In five minutes more, perhaps, another fractional figure will appear, indicating moother variation in the Gold Room and touches keys on a board; attached to these are what consecting with the brokers' offices. Every key detotes a figure or a fraction of a figure. Attached to the code of the wires in the various offices are little revoiving arrangements which altique out of drop down figures corresponding with the numbers of the Keys touched. The Vice-President of the Gold Room. If is minute not, is wented this histories of stocks in the same manner. It is said he is to receive \$2.000 annually from the linealed of flaces which have introduced his invention. If a whole regiment of boys.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO., HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIV-

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do.,
Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakasa' do.,
Ruot do., Ayers' Cherry Postural,
Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of WEd.
Cherry, Hypophosphitus of Lime 5 Seda,
Compound Extract of Buchu, Capenira,
Thorn's Katrast, Crossman's Sponise,
Pills and Omntresta, of varieus kimés,
Liniments, Plasters, Peciaral Fundgaters,
Sponges, Hamburg Tea. Lily White,
Femigating Pastills, Prusses,
J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shiehla,
Labin's and Pinand's Extracts,
Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,

Indelible Pencils, a New Invention Hair Restorers and Decessings, Syringes, Leechus, etc., etc., etc.

Brugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

FOR SALE! RUINART, pere & fils Champague, Carle Blanche, in pints and quarte, Fur Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.,

Agents for Mesers.
Sml Ruinart, pere & file Rheims.

G1 BETTER THAN 1 0 SARSAPARILLIAN

(PREPARED IN VACUO.) The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of

R. R. R. RESOLVEN

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla,

One Bottle will Purify the Bloot, and Expel Corruption from the Body! So wift is this remady in entering onto the circulation, that it has been detected in the bland and neise in a z minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Reone bottle of Dr. Raisway's Renovating Re-solvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jumaica Sarasparilla, (Sarasparillian,) than Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the same of Sarsaparilla.
The process adopted by Dr. Radway in

The process adopted by Dr. Raiway in securing extracts (prepared in racue,) of Medicinal Roots, Planta Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofala Chronic, Sypbilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the commedition of the Renovating Rossivant, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 ths, of the crude roots. The forest contract that content are consequily in the large-The Paraguran Affairs.

The parabolish of the states of th

The first dose that is taken segres on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the tratem The Renovating Resolvent, if used in any

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Eleers, Sailt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Hend, Sore Legs, Conkers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Diseases from the Ear, Opthalmin, Itch, Constitutinal Debility, Wasting and Decry of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pisuples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dispersia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Khineys, Bladder, Fredhra, Strictures, Difficulty of Passing Waster, Calculous Deposits, &c.

LARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY and CALCULOUS DIBEASES. The annual reports of the Health Com-

nistoners of different cities, show a great necesse of deaths from descrees of the Kid-seys and Urinary Organs—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESQLVENT is the only sensely that for displant calculous conception. emody that has disslead infectious concretion, his SO'VENT, shortle, lithereigne and

wenody that has disolved extentions concretion. Its SCV VENT, discrete, historispies and the proporties exceed that of any medicine in the world it rendily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their crit through the Halveys, Unter and Bindder, removing cilculous obstructions, and correcting all dennipements of these organs.

No world is this reseasy in passing into more exception, that it has been faints; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, then a few drops of ultric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg, (albumen,) is detected in the wessel, or bloody discharges from the uncluster, or microrating in drops accompanied for a barring or scalding pain—the RESOLVEST should be used and R. R. RELIEF rubbed on the spine. &c.

HADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient, soothing, and tonic invative, are the only purgative medicine safe to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuations without irritating the nanous membranes of the bowels, kidneys, anster, bladder, Ac., or causing straining when at stool.

Price of Resolvent, \$1 per bettle, or 6 for \$5. Pila, 25 etc. R. B. Rollet, 50 etc., per bottle, C Principal Depot, 57 Maiden Lang, N. T. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchanis.

For Sale by